



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 24, 1911.
DIFFERENT KINDS OF LANGUAGE.
EXPERT MEDICAL OPINION.
UNIONS AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.
WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR BILL SIGNED.
AN EDITORIAL—AND THE REAL JOB.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 6

EXPERT MEDICAL OPINION.

Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D. (author "Studies in Human and Comparative Pathology," "Instinct and Health," "Preventable Diseases," etc., Clinical Professor of Medicine, N. Y. Polyclinic, etc.), in his work "Conquest of Consumption," concludes the chapter on "Work and Rest" with the following paragraphs:

"Cripples and consumptives by the thousand are a part of the price of progress, but are they a necessary part? This grinding, crushing, never-ceasing treadmill of work, which is so fatal to the consumptive, surely cannot be health-giving to the average worker. A glance at the death lists tells us at once that it is the classes which work the longest hours with the smallest pay which have the highest death-rate from consumption.

"Our labor unions, by shortening the day and raising the wage, have done more to diminish consumption than almost any other influence; and they have not diminished the profits of the community one penny in the process, but rather increased them on account of the superior vigor, efficiency and intelligence of the man who is worked only eight hours a day.

"It sounds paradoxical, but so far as the reduction has hitherto gone, the shorter the hours of labor and the higher the wages, the lower the percentage of labor cost in the product. Our grinding, crippling, disease-breeding hours of industrial labor are not only brutal, but stupid and wasteful. There are few things we do with so little intelligence as work. Hard, effective work, the vigorous exercising of all one's powers, is both health-giving and elevating in every way. A dull, heavy, monotonous strain, over-taxing the powers, stiffening the joints, bowing the back prematurely, is unhealthful, degrading and demoralizing.

"When we have already reached a period where the labor of one man with the assistance of machinery will produce the necessary subsistence of ten, there is no longer any excuse for permitting this criminal labor waste of health and life.

"From a sanitary point of view, it would look like a simple problem in intelligent distribution. With 30 per cent of the population working a great deal longer and eating a great deal less than is good for them, in order that 5 per cent may work a great deal less and eat a great deal more than is good for them, a board of equalization on behalf of social welfare would appear to be called for.

"Of course, this is only a doctor's dream, and doctors are notoriously impractical. From a legal point of view, it is probably impossible; even unconstitutional. All good things are—until they happen, as this will some day.

"If you can control your hours of work, shorten them. It is the quality rather than the quantity of the product that counts. If you cannot, combine and organize until you can, in the interests of the community. In the long run, it pays the bills for all breakdowns and social wreckage."

Statistics tell us that one out of every ten women in New York City works in a factory, that 47 per cent of the women factory workers earn less than \$6 a week, that one out of every four wage earners in New York City is a woman, and that one out of every four women of the State's total population is a wage earner.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Different Kinds of Language

While the San Francisco Labor Council indorsed resolutions favoring the Mexican revolutionists, on the broad principle that issues pertaining to human liberty were involved, it is certain that the central body had nothing to do with the scare-line posters issued by the Socialists of this city in connection with the mass meeting held last Friday night.

Some men imagine that coarseness is a sign of strength. They prate about "radicalism" and other kindred terms as though it were necessary to descend to the lower levels in order to make the most of their case.

The circular referred to was placed on the Associated Press wire and sent over the country. It has been criticised severely, and, on account of the indorsement of the Labor Council, the latter's connection has naturally been referred to.

One trouble with our Socialist friends in San Francisco is their need of a press agent who knows his business, judging by the example now under discussion.

When the printed word goes out into the homes of a community, to be read by women and children as well as men, there are reasonable proprieties that may be observed without in any way detracting from the strength of arguments presented.

It is easily possible to use the English language so that there is no doubt of the meaning which it is intended shall be conveyed.

By this we do not mean that the arts of diplomacy shall be used to conceal thoughts by the use of words. Rather that there shall be taken into consideration the general character of readers, the fact that the great majority of them are educated and think for themselves, and the additional fact that the small percentage who may lack educational advantages frequently think, and are repulsed by appeals based on the assumption that anything is good enough for them.

Frequently men when discussing the topics of the day are not as choice as they might be in their diction. This applies generally. But when it comes to going on record in black and white, there is nothing to prevent one sitting down calmly and expressing thoughts that are readable and which cannot be misunderstood. This can be done emphatically, too. It is folly to contend that anything else is necessary.

The "Labor Clarion," as the official publication of the central body, and possessing some knowledge of the men and women who make up the scores of thousands of trade unionists in San Francisco, believes that vulgarity does not appeal to them. It is sure that this is so. When it comes to using language, select the best.

UNIONS AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

By Samuel Gompers,
In the "American Federationist."

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, held in New York in January, gave the Socialist leaders one of their annual occasions to howl a howl concerted, deliberate, theatrical, manufactured. The normal state of the Socialist writers and public speakers is the howling dervish state, but in certain circumstances they all get together and make their howl unusually loud, long, and cantankerous. Moreover, the tactics of Socialists require that their howl should be extraordinarily vicious, a howl of scorn and derision, on seeing representative labor men meet representative employers in conference. In order to serve up their dish of scorn and derision to the taste of the ignorant, the Socialist leaders have thrown into it as constituent elements bitter misrepresentation, the heat of hatred, and the ginger of opprobrious epithet.

Max Hayes, in a syndicate letter on "That National Civic Federation," indulges in this classic language:

"In a special parallelogram via leased atmosphere we learn that one man suggested to the convention bosses that he be permitted to discuss the subject why every laboring man should have a home and a job of his own, but Ralph Easley, the chief manipulator, nearly threw a fit, saying that such foreign matters had no place in the august assemblage of the Civic Federation.

"Subsequently a statement was handed to our correspondent declaring that the great men who come to the annual gathering to get their names and pictures into the papers are too unselfish to discuss such common, everyday questions as workingmen's homes, working hours, wages and things to eat and wear," etc. . . .

"Among the other men of labor who will be duly classified in the papers under the subhead 'those who spoke' are Samuel Gompers, who is nicely sandwiched in between August Belmont and our own Myron T. Herrick; John Mitchell, who is placed between W. C. Brown, railway magnate, and Samuel Untermyer, corporation lawyer; James Duncan, who is honored in the midst of George B. Cortelyou and John Hays Hammond; James O'Connell, who is flanked by those celebrated votaries of openshoppery, Marcus M. Marks and Otto Eidlitz."

We commend to our readers, as people of common sense, a careful reading and consideration of this best that is in Hayes. Really, is there in it anything of truth, anything of the dignity of a serious subject, anything which shows care for the power of his readers' thought or the least feeling of respect for their manhood, or anything to satisfy the desire to learn on the part of the sincere and studious wage worker? What can be the effect of such writing, except to exhibit the perverted intellect, the resentment, the venom, the abandonment of sincerity and truthfulness on the part of the writer?

Loeb DeLeon's comments ran thus wise:

"'Yellow' labor in America enjoys an advantage not enjoyed by the 'White.' What may that advantage be? The advantage lies in the non-existence of the 'Yellow' scab-herder; in short, the non-existence of 'Yellow' Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor officers.

"The cry implies that the American Federation

of Labor is a labor organization—the affiliation of its leading officers in their official capacity with the Civic Federation of Capitalist magnates and more recently its admission to its national convention of clergymen as delegates of 'Councils of the Churches of Christ' and as delegates of 'Federations of Catholic Societies,' notably large property interests—all this demonstrates the American Federation of Labor to be an anti-labor, anti-proletarian, and pro-capitalist concern.

"Down or up the line, the history of Tobin's fellow American Federation of Labor officials is the history of scabbery against the working class. Such is the law of their existence. Accordingly, Farleyism is nothing peculiar to Tobin; it is the specialty of Gompers-Mitchellism; the specialty of all organization of workers that is officered by the Civic Federation.

"Hayward next hastily sketched the evolution of an American Federation of Labor 'labor leader,' from a well enough intentioned young man accepting treats at a strike conference to the stage where 'today John draws \$6000 yearly as chairman of the Trades Agreement Department of the Civic Federation, and wears on his finger a diamond as big as the Cullinan, presented to him by the mine operators.'"

How John Mitchell Secured His Ring.

The assertion that Vice-President Mitchell received a diamond ring as a present from the mine operators is the sort of statement the Socialist leaders can make without wincing when denouncing trade-union representatives. The whole world at all interested in this matter knows that the ring in question was presented to John Mitchell by the members of the Mine Workers' Union as an expression of their appreciation of the great services he has rendered to them, and not by the mine operators. This piece of baseless villification in Loeb DeLeon's paper is a key to the probable truth in any other assertion that paper has made or may ever make.

Day by day during the Civic Federation sessions, the New York "Call" treated its readers to a wild and whooping war-dance, with the meeting as its subject. The premeditated scream of derision and scorn reached the top note in every issue. Some of the headings were:

"Everybody Saved by Civic Federation;"

"Wolf and Lamb Lie Down Together;"

"Look Them Over;"

"Stone Defends Bosses;"

"Oh Joy! Labor Puts on its Dress Suit;"

"Andrew Carnegie and Theodore Roosevelt Josh the Noble Workingmen."

In the "Call's" descriptive matter of the meetings occur such passages as these:

"Testimonials about this compensation specific will be given by the celebrated African traveler, Theodore Roosevelt, who is looked upon as a young man with a future, and is even mentioned in certain circles as a likely incumbent for a certain wide, oh, very wide, chair that might be vacated in Washington during 1912-13.

"Andrew Carnegie, famous in most American libraries, and also famous in certain Pittsburg slums, will also have a word to say in behalf of Dr. Belmont's specific for workingmen, who lose a hand or foot, and sometimes their whole blamed life, in factory accidents."

"Haven't you got a picture of Tim Healy and John Mitchell sitting down to a love feast with August Belmont and Marcus Marks?"

"P. Tecumseh Sherman opened the afternoon session with a valiant effort to convince everybody that a workingmen's compensation law, built along the lines of the one which Belmont and John Mitchell had modeled for their guidance, would provide many immediate blessings and open the way for other and more 'progressive' laws."

"Chairman Straus, of Macy's department store, introduced Mitchell as 'a member of the Civic

Federation who graduated from a labor union.' It looked like a big advance to Straus, who probably knows better than the general public all that it entails."

"Marks here let the cat out of the bag by saying that at no time and in no instance have employers found strike breakers profitable. The fact is, he said, the employers have as much abhorrence for a strike breaker as the employees, because strike breakers are expensive. The only way to do away with the strike breakers, he thought, was mediation whenever a dispute between employers and employees arises."

"President Gompers said he didn't care who owned the trusts so long as they were run in the interest of the workingman—that is, partly in the interest of the workingman—far be it from him to interfere with dividends or anything else which Belmont and Straus are interested in."

A Banquet That Displeased the Socialists.

But it is the dinner of the Civic Federation which gives the Socialist leaders a toothache. The introduction to the "Call's" two-column article of ripping, tearing, slashing, howling sarcasm descriptive of this function is as follows:

"The starving strikers of Tampa and Chicago, the merciless persecution sustained by organized labor in Los Angeles, the crushing of the men on August Belmont's subway five years ago, the thousand battles which labor has fought to wrest from capital a living by which it could maintain even decency were forgotten Friday night when the leading officials in America's biggest labor organization came in evening clothes, glistening white shirt fronts and silk hats to one of the huge and luxurious dining rooms of the Hotel Astor, there to sit down, laugh and feast with the richest nabobs and capitalists in the world. It was the annual dinner of the National Civic Federation."

And, again:

"But why mention these depressing things? Let us rather think of the splendid Broadway hotels, the fine dinners, the luscious music, the well-groomed men and women, and above all, the truly noble, humanitarian and Christian sentiments flowing as freely as the imported wines."

The Other Side of the Picture.

That sort of writing has its uses to an intelligent mind in betraying the estimate entertained by its authors of the grade of intellect and character of the readers to whom it is addressed. It is, in short, contemptible, because insincere and designed to stir up those meanest of passions, envy and the malice arising out of envy. This demagoguery is inconsistent. That radicals may sit at the tables of the rich every day in the year is illustrated in the lives of a number of the American Socialist leaders, whose incomes from their own labor are of the slenderest description; whose incomes, in fact, so often come from their wives. That Socialists may dine sumptuously while starvation plagues the poor is a spectacle to be seen wherever the Socialists have the price. Here is a touch of description of the concluding scenes at the World's Congress of the Socialists at Copenhagen last December:

"At the conclusion, however, all shook hands and held a great reception. 'In short, it was a congress of compromise which ended in a dance.' Mr. Bourdeau thinks there was something droll in the sumptuousness of the supper given by the delegates at the 'magnificent town hall' of Copenhagen. He says the German Socialist paper 'Vorwaerts' described 'the Pantagruelic sideboard,' on which figured 'hams and scarlet lobsters, and various choice dainties and delicacies which stood amid long-necked bottles.' 'We saw nothing of the cabbage-soup which Proudhon served out to his guests.' 'L'Humanite' (Paris) protests against such luxury. 'To tell the truth,' cries Mr. Jaures in his paper, after sharing the good things of 'the Pantagruelic sideboard,' 'I was ashamed to indulge in all this fine fare.'



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The innocent orgy, says this writer, concluded with a dance. To quote his words:

"To the voluptuous measures of Viennese waltzes the couples joined arms and hands; round and round they whirled, and the god Cupid was one of the party. The congress ended in delight, for the most celebrated Socialists were to be seen and admired circling in the most frantic of farandoles. A fine comment on Bernstein's dictum 'congresses are all humbug.'"

Claim Made of Bad Acting.

So it is seen that all this Indian war dance, this tomtom beating, these shrieks of horror, these imprecations, this attitudinizing by the Socialist leaders, is a hollow travesty on bad acting. It is the veriest and most transparent demagogical rot. It is politics run mad—untrue, unsound, insincere, contemptibly bad tactics supported by acting execrable to the last degree. What manner of man can be caught by it all?

But why should C. W. Post and the other radicals of the Manufacturers' Association rail at organized labor and the Civic Federation? The Socialists are doing their work in this respect most faithfully. There is a striking similarity in the tone and phraseology in the attacks on the trade unionists and the Civic Federation in Post's advertisements and in the similar attacks of the Socialists. There are the same bitterness, the same baseless assertion, the same unreasonableness of attitude. Post, on inditing his most furious articles against the employers and organized workers who believe in systematized methods in endeavoring to maintain all possible industrial peace, might count with certainty on having them inserted without charge if he were to send them in some Socialist's name to the Chicago "Daily Socialist," the New York "Call," the "International Socialist Review," the Milwaukee "Democratic Herald," and the New York "Volkszeitung" or the New York "Vorwaerts." Post and the Socialists are in this instance the proverbial "strange bedfellows" that are made by politics, for in both these parties the animus of their onslaughts is a base form of politics which includes the weakening, if not the destruction, of the two institutions which stand in the way of their designs, namely, the trade-union movement as governed by its present principles and the Civic Federation. It is really a fortunate thing for the trade-union men in the Civic Federation that they can point on the one hand to the venomous Post, and on the other to the bitter-tongued Socialists, and direct the attention of the country to the resemblances between them, which are the reverse of flattering to either.

Kirby Denounces the National Civic Federation.

John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently denounced the Civic Federation because Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell were "not only participants, but moving spirits in the movement as well as officers in good standing," and because of the "doctrines they preach." Kirby hoped the day was not far distant when the Civic Federation would "clear its literature of the union label." He quoted a manufacturer as telegraphing to him: "I am opposed to our sending delegates to Gompers' convention"—the annual meeting of the Civic Federation—and another as saying: "I agree absolutely with your action in declining to appoint delegates to the National Civic Federation of Gompersism," and another, "There ought to be some way to enlighten the innocent or assumed innocent members of the Civic Federation that they are the tools of organized labor." C. W. Post had the following, August, 1909: "The 'Square Deal' has persistently called attention to the fact that the National Civic Federation has almost uniformly lent itself to the support of the 'Labor Trust' in its attacks on the industry of the country and the general welfare of the people. We can recall no instance in which it has failed to obey the wishes and be-

heists of Gompers and Mitchell," etc. The "Square Deal," the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, has this in an editorial, July, 1909:

"Mr. Mitchell, after having held on to his lucrative position as president of the Mine Workers' Union as long as he could, was taken to New York and given a six-thousand-dollar-a-year job with the National Civic Federation. It would not be at all surprising if, through the efforts of the Civic Federation, he were nominated and elected to Congress, by one or other of the corrupt rings which control the political parties in New York City."

A Destructive Combination.

If either the Socialists or Kirby, Post and Company were actuated by common sense and sincerity, or even by the aim of getting at results equally desirable to both their organizations, they might well agree that one of them should carry on the work of smashing the trade unions and the Civic Federation. Each of them wants to do so, and both are carrying on their attacks with equal rancor. A trouble which both have brought upon themselves, however, is that the general public clearly sees that both of them cannot be right in their charges at the same time, since the two sets of charges are contradictory in the extreme, and hence there is but one motive—that of unworthy partisanship—at the bottom of the ravings which render the Socialists and the Post-Kirby combination equally ridiculous.

Now, let us look for a while at the National Civic Federation as an established American institution. It has finished a decade of work in the national field. It is proper—it would seem to be a duty—of the average citizen of honest intentions to review the character of the work performed by that Federation and ask himself questions pertinent to its character as a useful agency in promoting the public welfare. Has it in any case betrayed public confidence or perverted the usefulness of trade unionism? Has it called on any representative of labor to sacrifice any of his principles, even the most radical? Has it made any stipulation to a labor man except that he should represent a bona fide labor organization? Has it or has it not the support of the body of representative labor men who joined it at the beginning? Have its enemies ever been strong enough to bring out a vote against it at any of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor? Has it or has it not confined itself in its general character to the work planned for it from the beginning? Has it gone into partisan politics? What has it done not in keeping with the character of a helpful remedial institution, within its proposed sphere of activity? Such questions as these outline the test by which its usefulness is to be measured.

How Assistance is Rendered.

The answer to these questions is to be found in the very columns of the Socialist newspapers reporting the Civic Federation conference. In its news matter, unavoidably interlarded with the screams of contempt and of oburgation injected by the biased Socialist reporters, the "Call" itself was obliged, notwithstanding the bad faith of its descriptions in general, to take notice, even in the briefest possible notice, of the various measures of helpfulness undertaken under the auspices of the Civic Federation.

Let us merely state some of the timely questions of national import and of import to labor, discussed at this January meeting, of which Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, truly said, "There is no one topic on that list which has any political bias." Here are the subjects as contained in the circular announcing the meeting this year:

"The State Councils of Federation, organized the past year in thirty-four States, will be represented by delegations. The importance of these

State Councils is indicated by the fact that in nearly every instance the Governor presided over the initial meeting and nominated the members of the council. At the annual meeting these councils will decide upon the subjects on which they will concentrate their efforts for uniform State legislation and their method of procedure. While at the National Conference on Uniform Legislation, held under the auspices of the Federation, uniformity was urged upon over fifty important subjects, the discussions at these meetings when the State Councils were organized centered largely around ten subjects, to wit: 'Regulation of Combinations and Trusts,' 'Regulation of Public Utilities,' 'Taxation,' 'Insurance,' 'Banking,' 'Compensation for Industrial Accidents,' 'Reform in Legal Procedure,' 'Pure Food and Drugs,' 'Uniformity in Good Roads Building and Automobile Regulations,' and the commercial bills of the Uniform State Law Commissioners."

"The subjects for special consideration at the annual meeting will be 'Compensation for Industrial Accidents,' 'Regulation of Corporations, State and Federal,' 'Industrial Mediation and Arbitration.'"

A Series of Questions Propounded.

Is there any other national voluntary agency in the United States which has in hand the most difficult and complicated question of compensation for industrial accidents? Could it be possible that the interests in this matter of immediate importance to the working classes could be placed in more faithful and competent hands than those of John Mitchell, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor? At a time when there are specious and treacherous efforts being made by agencies inimical to trade unionism to divert compensation from a plane in which the best results may be obtained for all our workers, is it not well to have a man like John Mitchell always on guard to protect the interests of our wage workers? It is to be kept in mind that the United States is behind all other civilized countries on this question; that an enormous amount of suffering is occasioned every day in America by reason of not having a compensation law. When compensation was up for discussion in Germany, were not the trade unionists as well as the Socialists of that country on hand to guard the interests of the working classes?

The "regulation of corporations, State and Federal," is at present in a state of chaos in this country. It would seem to us that, if Socialist programmes were to be supported intelligently, before the national ownership of monopolistic corporations could be brought about a large amount of work for the purpose of control must in the nature of things precede the wiping out of private ownership—if that is ever to come about. What practical efforts in this direction are the Socialists of this country making? Irrespective of radical reversals of ownership in railroads, is it not well that men representing all phases of opinion should come together and discuss this subject in its present situation? The Civic Federation furnishes the means of such discussion.

Efforts For Betterments.

But what of the Civic Federation's attitude in the industrial field? Let its own declarations serve as the best answer. They are as follows:

"The scope and province of this department of the Civic Federation shall be to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace; to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers; by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lock-outs; to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred.

"That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized or unorganized, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached and thus

avoid or minimize the number of strikes or lock-outs.

"That mutual agreements as to conditions under which labor shall be performed should be encouraged and that when agreements are made the terms thereof should be faithfully adhered to, both in letter and in spirit by both parties.

"This department, either as a whole or a sub-committee by it appointed, shall, when requested, act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided in its opinion the subject is one of sufficient importance.

"This department will not consider abstract industrial problems.

"This department assumes no powers of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute."

These declarations of purpose are submitted to the judgment of thoughtful, sincere trade unionists and others. We challenge the criticism of any one to point out wherein it offends against trade unionism; wherein the interests of the workers are not advanced.

Right of Organization Furthered.

One step has been gained which can never be lost; that is, the largest representative employers of America have met, and in their meeting declared that it is the duty of all employers to confer with workmen to avoid conflicts; or when conflicts have occurred, conferences should be had to restore peace. It is a declaration in fact that employers no longer regard themselves as possessing the sole right to determine what wages, hours, and other conditions of labor are just; that workmen have the right jointly to have a voice in the final settlement of the conditions under which they shall labor.

The American Federation of Labor, as such, has taken no part at all in the National Civic Federation. The fact that a few of the officers of the American Federation of Labor are members of that body does not commit the American Federation of Labor to that movement. The men of labor have simply taken advantage of a circumstance and an opportunity to bring about some advantage to labor without in the least impairing either the efficiency or the militancy of the labor movement. On the contrary, the organizations of labor have not only as strongly but more strongly than ever maintained that idea since the formation of the Civic Federation.

And next as to industrial mediation and arbitration. Assuredly, deliberation participated in by all the elements of our citizenship is most desirable.

Opportunities to Present Views.

The opportunity presented to the non-partisan political organized wage workers of America to present their views on many propositions, public or otherwise, through the National Civic Federation, has a value past estimate. When the spokesmen for organized labor in general are unable to reach the employing classes, they have their time taken up with incidents of the struggle leading up to a possible but perhaps remote stage in which the employers will at last be made to listen to the demands of the workers. Meeting this situation, in the Civic Federation have been massed a very large body of employers who profess a willingness to listen to organized labor, to permit their own representatives to meet those of organized labor, and in council settle by reasoning questions of difference which otherwise might provoke endless strikes or lock-outs. In a word, then, to the extent of the efforts exerted by employed and employers thus brought together, industrial peace may minimize industrial war and advantage accrue to labor. In these circumstances there arises no wrong or damage—except to the Socialist politicians.

The trade unionists struggle on and yet want to get whatever of advancement can be had by

treaties, trade agreements, with employers. The Civic Federation performs in this situation when requested the office of intermediation, ascertaining which of the trade unions are willing to meet employers to discuss questions of differences upon a reasonable basis, and, in turn, which employers are willing to meet trade unionists. When a man like President Seth Low of the National Civic Federation, who for a quarter of a century has systematically given time to this work, comes forward and lends his influence, his honored name, his experience, his judgment, his character, to this purpose, the act to our mind should command the respectful attention of the entire American public, and when the history of the last decade shows that the National Civic Federation has, time and again, by bringing together the representatives of the employing class and of the employed class, prevented losses amounting to millions that cannot be calculated—and when any such conference has been held due to the efforts of the Civic Federation the results have ever been to the advantage of labor—it seems to us that this fact should further arrest the attention of the public and insure commendation of the movement. There is a field for the work of such an institution. It is a specific field. We do not exaggerate its social comprehensiveness or its importance. We do not place the institution as one sufficient to cover all industrial and social demands. And, of course, we recognize differences in the ideals of some of the employers in it from the prevalent ideals of the organized labor movement.

The Practical Side.

But these clashing ideals relate to the constitution of society as it is to be at a time remote from the present or to matters not directly involved in Civic Federation proceedings. Any agreements between the employers and the employed in the Civic Federation is upon practical matters now. Both parties recognize the necessity of substituting wherever possible the methods of conference for the methods of the strike and the lockout. Both parties are acting according to the dictates of common sense and a common social obligation instead of indulging in blind prejudice, class rancor, and individual antipathies, and yet always having in mind the rights and interests of labor. An opportunity has been given in the Civic Federation to the leading capitalists of the country to show that their professions of square dealing are more than hollow promises, and many of the best known among them have responded to the call. They have taken hold of several of the most pressing wage-workers' questions of the day, and are endeavoring through study and conference to reach conclusions regarding them that will help labor to bring the United States in these respects up to the level of other nations, and even to surpass them. The more active among these capitalists in the Civic Federation have now faithfully adhered to their self-imposed task for a time sufficiently long to demonstrate a sustained sincerity. Several of the most prominent, including the first President, steadfast to the last in their duty, have died since the Civic Federation was established. The employers and the representatives of the public in the organization bring to the working out of its problems a body of legal and other expert talent, and resources in general, which labor if working alone could not command. Beyond this, the labor representatives participate fully in the work at every stage and defend in each particular the interests of all the wage workers.

An Accurate Statement Presented.

We believe that this is an accurate description of the situation in the Civic Federation of today, and it would be cowardly and criminal in us not to stand up for the truth in this respect as it has been evolved in the course of time and trial.

We deny that there has been any deleterious

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effect on the trade-union movement, or on the general social movement of the workers, through the existence and operation of the Civic Federation. In another part of this issue of the "American Federationist" appears the address delivered by President Gompers before the Civic Federation upon the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the application of that law by the courts to organized labor. On that occasion the opportunity was seized of bringing to the country the conclusions of organized labor as to the operations of that statute. To the Socialists it may be a matter of utter indifference that the courts have held that the organized effort of the workers comes under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but to the trade unions it is of vital importance. It is essential for organized labor to obtain relief now from such a legal status. The only way that it can be secured is through Federal legislation. If the representatives of organized labor can gain the assistance of many influential men to arrive at that result, is it the part of wisdom to repudiate association with them? Is it not rather the duty of organized labor's representative men to co-operate to the attainment of that end?

Upon any matter in which the interests of labor conflict with the interests of others in the Civic Federation, there comes the parting of the ways, and upon such differences the men of labor clash with those who are opposed to them, working together with them only upon those measures of policy upon which agreement may be had.

A General Challenge to Critics.

We append the following record of sentiments which we uttered at the dinner at the recent meeting, and challenge critics, Socialists or otherwise, to find in it the flaw that is shown either by the suppression of our convictions or by an exaggeration of the performances of the Civic Federation, or through any blinking of the fact that in radical matters most employers may reject working-class ideals:

"The men of labor realize that while in this forum are men who strongly differ on matters of interest, of policy, of philosophy, of principle, and who may all strongly contend for the faith that is in them, no man surrenders his point of view by his association in the National Civic Federation. I imagine that many of you ladies and gentlemen who are here this evening have participated in other meetings, and I believe that you will agree with my statement when I say that the representatives of labor have not been mealy-mouthed in the assertion of the faith which they hold, and we are not going to be so tonight. I am ready to acknowledge, and I do gladly acknowledge, that by reason of our coming together much strife has been avoided, and many reconciliations established where the relations between employer and employee have been ruptured. There is now, due to the organized effort of the working people and of our Civic Federation, a better general concept among all the people of this country of the duties we owe to one another. For instance, there is a better understanding and a more ready acquiescence in the thought that the labor of children must be restricted, and we are united in the common effort to so restrict it. And as to the discussion of these past few days, and particularly today, of the question of compensation for accidents and their prevention, I ask our hypercritical friends where on earth they can find a body of men in which large employers of labor, great captains of industry, sit in council with the representatives, and true representatives, of labor, to try and devise ways and means by which injury and accidents may be prevented and compensation given where accidents are unavoidable.

"I shall not attempt an encomium of the Civic Federation; that is not my function. But may I trespass upon your time for a few moments to

say that no one appreciates more than I the good work done and the good work attempted by this organization? I have heard propositions submitted for greater production, for more efficiency in labor, for bonuses and profit-sharing, industrial education, vocational education, welfare work, and kindred matters, with much of which I am in entire accord, and from some of which I strongly dissent; but let me say this to the advocates of any of these suggestions, that any one of them which undertakes to eliminate the organization of the working people will reckon without its host. We trade unionists stand for the best in all our people; we believe in the joint bargain, in the trade agreement; we believe in working by concerted effort for industrial progress and industrial peace. I want to join in the expression of great appreciation for the splendid address of Senator Cummins. I would like to supplement a thought or two to some of his references to the organizations of labor. Substantially I claim no credit for verbal accuracy. He said that the organizations of labor will never secure for the working people adequate wages. Now the question reverts to what are adequate wages? What were adequate wages a decade ago are inadequate wages today, and what may be regarded as adequate wages today will be inadequate wages tomorrow. The fact of the matter is, I doubt that so long as there shall be a divergence of interests between employers and employees there ever will be such a thing as adequate wages. The men and women of labor are somehow constituted like other people, and that is, that inasmuch, as the Senator so well said, as most people are striving for more money, greater possessions—and he said that he did not know that he wanted to be differentiated from those who tried to get more profits, more acquisitions—so with the working people. Whatever they have, poor as it is and fair as it may be, they have this common aspiration for more, and when they secure more the common attribute of their natures will still be in activity, and they will strive for more. And I trust that the time will never come when they will fail to aspire for still more. Surely this fact is self-evident, that if it were not for the labor organizations of our country the aspiration for more through joint effort would die in the laborer's breast.

"I was pleased to hear the Senator speak of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and its application as now interpreted by the courts to the labor organizations, and his belief that they should be taken out of the operations of that act. He added that they should be dealt with independently. I will stand here for myself, speaking only for myself, gladly meeting that issue. Let the Congress of the United States differentiate between combinations organized for profit and dealing in the products of labor from the organizations of working people who are engaged in the effort to promote their own interests by the exercise of their personal activities, not for profit, and we shall meet the subject of independent legislation upon that question.

"Just a word of reference to the right of workmen when non-union, when unorganized, to dispose of their labor as they will. This is a self-evident proposition from which no earnest thinking man can dissent, but in the assertion of that principal it carries with it also this logical conclusion—the right of the union workmen to dispose of their labor as they will.

"I fear I have trespassed beyond the ten minutes allotted to the speakers. I shall not detain you longer—much as some thoughts are pressing upon my mind for expression. I merely want to close with the expression of my hope to be of some service to my fellow-men. This I believe is the mainspring of the best thought of the best men and women, and in that spirit, and in that thought, I close in the hope of success of the National Civic Federation's great work."

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Howard H. Caldwell, formerly president of the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, now on the lecture platform, will deliver a course of lectures commencing tonight, March 24th, 8 p. m., in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. "Competition, the Trust and Socialism" will be the subject this Friday, and "What is Socialism?" the following Friday, March 31st. Admission 15 cents. Mr. Caldwell is one of the ablest and clearest lecturers in the United States.

The regular Sunday night meeting on March 26th in Germania Hall, will be in charge of the woman's committee of the Socialist Party. Women as well as men are invited to attend.

PATRONIZE FAIR PRINTING.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 has notified the Labor Council that the Crown Distilleries Company of 19-29 Minna street has withdrawn its patronage from the Schmidt Lithograph Company and is placing its orders for labels and other work in fair establishments. This notice is given in order that there may be no misunderstanding, and that the company may be given credit for its friendly attitude to organized labor.

"Come right in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites." "Sure, boss, ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but ah don't know how soon he's goin' to stop barkin'."

"Seems odd," said the editor, "that this anecdote about George Washington has never been in print before." "It has been in print before," explained the cheerful hack writer, "but not attached to George Washington."

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FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1911.

"To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny."—Ivans.

The "Labor Clarion" has to acknowledge, with thanks, the kind words printed by the San Francisco "Star" and "Will Maupin's Weekly" of Lincoln, Nebraska, in commenting upon the birth-day recently celebrated by this paper.

Assembly Bill No. 541 has gone to the Governor for his signature. If signed, the law will make it obligatory on the part of employers advertising or soliciting for help when there is a strike or lockout, to plainly state so in order that no one may be misinformed.

What are you doing to help boom the union label? If you ask for it whenever possible, and present its claims for the consideration of all, then you are living up to your opportunity. It is the only side the trade unionist can take and be consistent. The obligation requires union-label adherence, and it is the sap of organized labor's life.

The adoption by the California Senate last Monday night of the Anti-Injunction Bill favored by the American Federation of Labor was a surprise to most people. While efforts are being made to have the measure reconsidered, and the Assembly has to pass its judgment, and the executive show his approval, yet the victory in the first stage is a compliment to the magnificent argument presented to the solons by Andrew Furuseth. He made the issue so clear that even Harrison Gray Otis would have voted "aye" had he the chance.

On page 3 is a very interesting summary of Dr. Woods Hutchinson's views on the value of trade unionism in the fight for good health. His book, "Conquest of Consumption," is recognized as a standard work, and it is refreshing to note the broad-minded views of the author in dealing with his subject. Dr. Hutchinson knows whereof he speaks, and he corroborates the points made repeatedly by members of organized labor that in their struggles for betterments the human race gains, and disease meets a foe of no mean proportions.

Inasmuch as the question of unionists affiliating with the National Civic Federation is going to be a live topic at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was thought best to publish in full in this issue the point of view of President Samuel Gompers. He presents his side in detail, and makes out a good case. As the executive head of the A. F. of L. is a member of the N. C. F., and evidently isn't afraid to say so, the delegates to the next convention who are opposed to Mr. Gompers' views will find in him an opponent worthy of their steel.

WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR BILL SIGNED.

Last Wednesday, March 22d, Governor Hiram W. Johnson signed the bill that will place California in the very front rank of progressive States—the Women's Eight-Hour Bill. Not only did the chief executive refuse to concede the force of the arguments of the employers, as compared with the need of women, but he penned the following splendid message of sound reasoning and of hope for those struggling in other States for advanced legislation:

"The bill prescribing an eight-hour day for women comes to me as an entirety. I must either accept it as a whole or reject it as a whole. I cannot modify or amend it. I have listened to oral arguments and have received many written arguments both for and against the measure.

"Independently, the question has been thoroughly investigated, and I have before me the reports submitted upon legislation of this character, not only in this country, but in foreign—Germany, Switzerland and England.

"Beyond this, some investigation has been made by my office among those who will be most directly affected by the law. While a less drastic and more elastic measure might have been preferable, and while, personally, I might have desired that legislation upon the subject should be gradual, still the advantages of the present bill outweigh the disadvantages.

"Strong men by unity of action have obtained for themselves an eight-hour day. Shall we require greater hours of labor for our women?"

"As long ago as 1872 it was enacted by Section 3244 of the Political Code that eight hours of labor should constitute a day's work, and it was likewise by the following section provided that eight hours' labor should constitute a legal day's work in all cases where the same was performed under the authority of State or if any municipal corporation is a party.

"The policy, therefore, of the law in this State is of legal standing, and while the sections quoted refer, of course, to public work, they established what has been the set policy of California for more than forty years, and that is that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. The limitation of the hours of labor to eight is, therefore, by no means new, but that principle is firmly, and doubtless irrevocably, established in California.

"The argument against the eight-hour day for women is purely economic. It is asserted that it will work hardship upon various business enterprises; that these enterprises will have to close and that financial disaster will follow.

"This has been the argument ever advanced against legislation of this sort, and even against legislation designed for the protection of the public generally, such as pure food laws.

"When the first shorter hour law was adopted in England as long ago as 1837, Nassau William, senior, one of the leading political economists of his time, insisted that the reduction of hours of labor would eliminate profit and bring disaster upon employer and employee alike.

"The English employers then, with the utmost vehemence, protested. None of the ills they prophesied occurred. There are many of us who remember the child-labor laws, and how at the time of the enactment of the first of the laws in our State many of our reputable men protested with earnestness and apparent sincerity, asserting that they could not compete with their rivals, and that the enactment of such laws meant their ruin.

"The laws were enacted and business continued just the same. Pure food laws enacted for the benefit of the public, the protection of its health in another way than that sought in the present act, were for years resisted upon the theory of the outrage that would be done business by their enactment, and the great losses that would be entailed. The laws went into effect and business continued just the same.

"Two years ago the Legislature enacted a law limiting the hours of men working in mines in this State to eight (Statutes 1909, page 279). Many mine owners appeared then and insisted that if the law went into effect they would have to close down their mines, and that the industry upon which originally rested the fame and romance of California would be utterly destroyed.

"The law went into effect, and today the same mines are running, with the same profit, and the same employers.

"The hours of labor by men, by the same act, in smelters and in other institutions of the refining of ores and metals, were limited to eight. The smelters still run, additional ones are being built, and the subject of smelting has become so important, even with men's hours limited to eight, that it has engrossed a considerable portion of the time of the House, of the Legislature.

"The economic argument also fails because experience has shown that productivity will not be materially decreased under an eight-hour law. The report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1900, states:

"Certain facts appear with distinctiveness, one of which is that the cotton industries of Massachusetts have not only grown steadily throughout the period of short-hour legislation, but what is far more impressive, they made larger gains than are shown by adjacent States with less radical short-hour laws."

"This quotation is in line with the statements contained in many of the statistical reports that I have investigated.

"As indicating what experience has shown in our own State, where shorter hours have been given women, I quote this telegram, received by me in the early days of the discussion of the bill:

"Highlands, Cal., Jan. 30, 1911.

"Governor Hiram W. Johnson, Sacramento.

"Am informed that Citrus Protective League opposes bill reducing hours of labor of women and children in packing houses. I earnestly recommend the passage of this bill. Two years ago, the Highland Orange Growers' Association, at the urgent request of women, voluntarily reduced hours of labor to save breakdown in health. Result excellent. Better work, better health, less absence. Long ago I personally reduced picking hours in the groves. I got better and more work in shorter hours. Hope you can see your way clear to support the measure protecting women and children doing piecework in cold, unheated, barn-like packing houses. Claim absurd that industry will suffer by passage of this bill. Citrus industry will be greatly benefited by shorter hours. Women and children need this protection. This is not a labor-union movement alone, but a humanity movement. Protective League has not referred the matter to packing houses, and the opposition of the League does not voice the wishes of fruit growers of the great Highland district, where hours have been voluntarily shortened.

"(Signed) ALEXIS P. FRYE"

"After the receipt of this dispatch, I received one from the Highland Orange Growers' Association indorsing all that Mr. Frye had wired me.

"The eight-hour law for women is admittedly right in principle, it is the exemplification of humanitarianism, its beneficent purpose has long been attached to men. It may, in some rare instances, work hardship, but in those instances we may hereafter, as experience demonstrates the necessity, provide a remedy, and I shall not hesitate in the future, if the necessity becomes apparent, to ask any proper amendment.

"I do not believe the law will result in great disaster, financial or otherwise. I think that business conditions will adjust themselves to the law, exactly as business conditions have in the past adjusted themselves, in every instance, to remedial legislation of this character. The purpose of the act, I believe, is just, and I have, therefore, attached my signature to the bill."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Unions as Dividend Payers.**

If a bank should advertise that it would pay 25 per cent interest on accounts, every man that had a dollar would be breaking his neck to get it deposited in order to draw some of that large interest. But when you tell them that a labor organization will pay 500 per cent on their investment, many of them pass it by without the least bit of consideration.

To convince any non-union man who may chance to read this paper, we will illustrate the fact and let him be the judge. We know a man who was working for \$2 a day. He joined the organization of his craft, and his wages were increased to \$3 a day. He had invested in this organization his monthly dues, which were 50 cents. He received just \$25 a month increase on his investment of 50 cents a month, which is just exactly 5200 per cent a month on his investment. Is there any institution in the world that will give you more for your money? Still, when an international union sends out an organizer at a heavy expense, endeavoring to better the condition of the man who toils, he is received with this query: "What will I get out of it?" or "How will it benefit me?" It is strange that the organizer can hold his temper when such foolish questions are put to him.—Exchange.

* * *

Direct Legislation in Illinois.

Alderman Merriam states the case correctly when he says the Illinois voters have "demanded," not merely "requested," the initiative and referendum. A refusal to submit the constitutional amendment demanded by 447,908 voters, and opposed by only 128,398, would be in defiance of the popular will and of the principle of majority rule. The general assembly got specific instructions last November and should obey them. . . . The initiative and referendum involves no new principle of Republican government and subverts no part of the traditional machinery of our American system. It is a check upon and amendment of this system, and the outgrowth of the experience of definite evils disclosed in the experience of a century of representation. Upon paper the pure representative scheme works out beautifully. But it has become increasingly clear to the intelligence of this nation that it is grossly defective in practice. At a time when representation is flagrantly unfaithful and corruption goes triumphant in the highest legislative body in the land, the people are in no mood to be told that they will not be a more trustworthy agent in their own interest.—Chicago "Daily Tribune."

* * *

Steel Men Slaves.

The unpleasant conditions under which the steel workers are made to toil in the mills of Pittsburg form the subject of a striking and powerful article in the "American Magazine" for March. It was written by John A. Fitch, who has spent a year studying the life of the employees of the steel corporation in that city. Fitch says that "unionism" is dead, and that since the Homestead strike of 1892 there has been no movement started to consolidate the workers into any form of organization.

The reason for this, Fitch gives as follows:

"The steel workers have tried to protest. The Homestead strike did not utterly kill their spirits. They have tried to express themselves since then; they have tried to come together and formulate demands. The steel companies are ready for all such attempts at independent action. Eternal vigilance is the price of their control. After every such move the leaders have been discharged. Not once have groups of men come together, since the union days, to talk over matters that interest them as mill men but that the company officials have known the name of every man present, and lucky was that man who got off with only a

warning. It may be constitutional for American citizens peacefully to assemble, but the steel workers have learned through hard experience that not everything that is constitutional is safe.

"Holding meetings is not the only dangerous pastime in the Western Pennsylvania mill towns, either. Talking is generally admitted to have dangerous possibilities anywhere, but around the steel mills the danger is not only possible, but probable. I called one day at the home of a skilled steel worker, an employee of the United States Steel Corporation, and he sent his wife to the door to tell me that he couldn't talk with me because the company had 'given orders that the men shouldn't talk about mill work!'

"Nowhere in America, I think, will one find so suspicious a body of men as the steel workers. They are always on guard, for they never know who may be a spy. Perhaps the man on the next job, perhaps the next-door neighbor, is one. The only way to be safe is not to talk. I have met steel workers repeatedly who talked with ease and freedom about religion, politics and sport, and then stopped short when I mentioned the steel industry. There was a wage cut at Homestead in 1908 that set the whole town talking around their firesides. But on the street, men would deny all knowledge of it.

"The officials of the steel companies admit that their plans are to keep the men from organizing. 'If I knew,' said the head of one of the Pittsburg companies, 'that the men in our works had held a meeting and had listened to addresses by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, I would discharge every one of the men who were active in bringing the meeting about.'"

* * *

Another View of the Women's Eight-Hour Bill.

The passage by the Legislature of the eight-hour law for women workers is one of the signs that we are coming to make industry for the sake of humanity, and less and less regarding humanity as existing merely for industry's sake.

The changing thought and attitude toward labor, its hours and compensation, comes of long and constant agitation. It was begun by the labor unions years ago, with a demand for an eight-hour day, and the propaganda has been carried on with uniform success ever since. What at first was looked upon as an absurdity is now considered as only reasonable, both from a humanitarian and an economic standpoint. Generally speaking, an eight-hour workman is more efficient than a ten, twelve or sixteen-hour workman.

Then if an eight-hour day is better for men, with greater reason it should be so for women. Men, being constitutionally stronger than women, are fitted by nature for the world's rough work, although there is scarcely an occupation requiring physical activity in which, as against women, they do not work proportionately less. Women who work in restaurants and laundries, for instance, do practically the same labor as the men.

A still stronger argument in support of the eight-hour law, however, is that the women are the mothers of the race. It is vastly more important to the world that the health of girls and women be preserved for motherhood than that more dollars be coined at their expense—perhaps for the enjoyment of some wealthy woman who, from choice, bears no children at all.

It should not be forgotten, either, that fewer hours of labor in all occupations mean more work for more people—an important fact to reckon with in these days of crowded ranks in the businesses and professions. If employers must hire more hands to carry on their business, and the employees do not get as much for an eight-hour day as they did for a ten, that is simply the obligation employers must pay to society and their fellows. It is but the practical working of the law of compensation.—Sacramento "Bee."

FIGHTING TYPHOID FEVER.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Health Department of the city of Milwaukee has been receiving inquiries from different cities relative to the method used in fighting a typhoid fever epidemic.

As has been reported in the press, there was something of an epidemic in the city last spring. At that time it was thought that it was due largely to the pollution of the water supply. There are so many other possible sources of contamination, however, that it is not to be assumed that this is always the case. The bacilli of typhoid may come either from the water or from the milk, from vegetables and even from other sources. So that a city that is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid needs to have all of these matters carefully investigated.

In reply to inquiries, Dr. Kraft has made the following suggestions:

1. In Milwaukee last spring we resorted to chlorination. This was accomplished by adding from nine to ten pounds of hypo-chloride of lime to 1,000,000 gallons of water.

2. The only positive method, however, of killing the typhoid germ is to boil the water. It need not be boiled for longer than one minute. There may be added one-half teaspoon of common table salt to the gallon of water to relieve it of the "flat" taste.

3. During a typhoid epidemic, Dr. Kraft thinks that all milk should be boiled, and all vegetable diet must be well prepared in order to avoid intestinal disturbances. And he adds that it is of great importance in cases of this kind that food should be thoroughly masticated.

4. A very fine remedial combination, Dr. Kraft says, did good work during the typhoid fever epidemic in St. Louis, where it was used by many physicians, is the following mixture:

Powdered Sulphur 2 grains
Powdered Charcoal 10 grains
Sugar of Milk 10 grains

Well mixed and taken with a little water twice a day, about six to ten hours apart.

To give out information of this kind for publication is a part of the policy of the present Health Department administration, which is to educate the people as widely as possible on all matters pertaining to public health and sanitation.

AN HISTORIC NEWSPAPER EVENT.

Last Sunday, March 19th, the oldest newspaper on the Pacific Coast—the Sacramento "Union"—celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. It used its first page for the purpose of reproducing the first page of the issue of March 19, 1851. This is very interesting, from many standpoints. John F. Morse was the editor of the original publication, and C. L. Hansicker & Co. were the proprietors. The old familiar "down" style recalls the past to the printer mind, especially. Names of men who have passed on are printed on this page, and historic events are reviewed as the eye catches in the reading and advertising columns descriptive matter of the early days.

Over one and a half columns are devoted to printing an "Address to the Journeymen Printers of the United States, by the Printers' Convention." It describes a convention held in New York City on December 2, 1850, at which delegates were present from five States, and urged a full representation at the next gathering to be held in Baltimore on September 12, 1851. Excellent reasons for forming a country-wide organization are given. The names signed are President John Perego; committee—M. F. Conway, Geo. E. Greene, Andrew J. Atkinson, J. S. Nafew and Charles Bechtell.

Last Sunday's issue contains special articles dealing with every phase of the "Union's" long career. It is a notable production, and deserves the many good words that will be its portion.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 17, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President Rosenthal. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent; Delegate LaRue appointed vice-president pro tem.

Applications for Affiliation—From Jewelry Workers' Union No. 31, submitting credentials for Jas. A. Himmel as delegate. From International Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, asking information as to how they may become affiliated with Council. The above communications were referred to the organizing committee.

Credentials—Steam Engineers—J. J. Brosnan, E. M. Haney, W. T. Brandon, H. J. Mitchell, J. P. Swanson, W. R. Towne. Blacksmiths' Helpers—John Rodrick, Patrick Rodgers, vice J. J. Sullivan, E. P. Parkinson. Garment Cutters—J. J. Kidd, vice O. M. Pollock. Cooks—John Brandstetter, Alfred Smith, vice Wm. Schneider, and Jos. P. Bader. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—J. Hammerschlog, vice C. Sanborn. Cigar Makers—J. J. Balam, vice P. Casals. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Municipal Reference Library of New York, thanks for information on "Municipal Record." From secretary of the Governor, acknowledging receipt of opinion of Council on Assembly Bill No. 1106. From A. F. of L., stating that they would be pleased to receive copy of labor bills passed by Legislature. From International Steel and Copper Plate Printers, thanks for assistance in petitioning Congress. From John P. Frey, editor of "Molders' Journal," calling attention to the fact that the proceeds from the sale of his book would be devoted to erecting a monument to the memory of Martin Fox. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of special meeting. From Hon. Joseph G. Robinson, speech on the Immigration Law. From Immigration Department, report of Immigration Commission.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Electrical Workers No. 151, stating that wages of members had been reduced, and asking for sanction of Council to proceed. From P. W. Collins, secretary I. B. E. W., complaining of action of Electrical Workers No. 6. From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, notification of increase in scale of wages. From Pile Drivers No. 77, proposed new wage scale.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Printing Pressmen No. 24, to the effect that the Crown Distilleries Company had withdrawn patronage from the Schmidt Lithograph Company, and had placed orders in fair shops. From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, notification that Bishop & Co., makers of crackers and candies, had been declared unfair.

Referred to Strike Committee—From Bros. Gunrey and K. J. Doyle, reports on the general situation.

Communication was received from the Socialist Party, asking if Biggio's Park was fair; a delegate stated that the Building Trades Council had declared said park unfair, and secretary was instructed to inform Socialist Party to that effect.

The following resolutions were presented by Delegates John Kean and H. F. McMahon, and, on motion, were adopted:

"Whereas, According to press dispatches from Atlanta, Georgia, President Taft, in a speech before the Southern Commercial Congress on March 10th, 1911, said in part:

"Finally, and the most important thing done, was the ratification of the treaty with Japan. The old treaty was to expire in less than a year. It contained a clause with reference to a limit on immigration which offended the sensibilities of

the Japanese. The new treaty omits this clause, but goes into effect under conditions that make certain a continuance of the present statute under which Japan is herself limiting the immigration of her people into this country; and all this without the enforcing of any restrictions on our part. Thus, without offending the patriotic pride of our neighbors on the Pacific, we are able to maintain an important national policy. It insures the continued friendship of a most progressive and powerful nation with whose development we have been intimately connected since Commodore Perry opened her ports; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting, March 17, 1911, that we express our sincere sympathy for President Taft in the hour of his distress, and hope that he will speedily recover the wisdom and foresight that the President of the United States should possess to enable him to understand that the perpetuation of Christian institutions and the welfare of the people of this country are of the first importance, and not the pride and sensibilities of the people of Japan; further

"Resolved, That the limitation of immigration to the United States is a fundamental right that belongs to this country, and must not be shared with any other nation; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the press."

Resolutions were presented by Delegates Balam and Ricker for Cigar Makers' Union No. 228, dealing with the interference of United States authorities in Mexican affairs. On motion, same were adopted.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—Stated that contests now being conducted by newspapers were injurious to their organization, and hoped that unionists will demand the union card of solicitors. Pile Drivers—Firm sending men up country to work below wages and under open-shop conditions; also that Murray & Ready were supplying non-union men.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report, and stated that auditing committee had found receipts of the Section to be \$459; expenses, \$180; with a balance on hand of \$278.55.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council levy a boycott on H. Wreden & Co., subject to the report of the secretary. The secretary reported that Wreden had promised a definite reply this evening, but had failed to do so. On motion, the report of committee was concurred in, and intention to boycott declared. Committee recommended that Council donate \$10 to the Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Council; concurred in.

Under this head, the communication from Bro. K. J. Doyle resigning from the executive committee due to his absence from the city, was read, and accepted.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that secretary advise Cloak Makers' Union No. 8, on matter of re-affiliation; concurred in. Further, that Jewelry Workers' Union No. 31, be admitted, and delegate seated; concurred in. Recommended that secretary request a ruling from the A. F. of L. upon the right of Local No. 537, I. B. E. W., to re-affiliation with this Council; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

General Campaign Strike Committee—Submitted a progressive report, an important feature of which was, that the secretary of committee had been authorized to negotiate a loan of \$5000, with interest not to exceed 6 per cent, in furtherance of the grocery-store project. The delegates from this Council asked for advice, and it was moved that the action of the general campaign committee be concurred in; carried.

Delegate Nolan submitted a progressive report on the condition of the labor bills.

Bro. Joseph Salcido, spokesman for a commit-

tee appointed by protest mass meeting, was granted the floor, and on behalf of the mass meeting being held in Building Trades Temple on the Mexican Revolution, thanked the Council for its co-operation.

Delegate Scharrenberg stated that many inquiries had been made as to the work of the State Federation in organizing unions of migratory workers, and informed the Council that five laborers' unions had been organized with a total membership of something over 2000, and that the work was progressing splendidly.

The secretary called attention of the Council to a request of T. B. Connolly, secretary of the

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Retail Grocers' Association, asking that Council indorse Assembly Bill No. 1331, known as "Net Container Act." It was moved that the Council indorse this bill; motion carried. Amendment, that it be referred to the law and legislative committee; amendment lost.

Receipts—Electrical Workers No. 151, \$10; Upholsterers, \$6; Cooks, \$12; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$6; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Glass Blowers, \$12; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Pavers, \$2; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Cigar Makers, \$24; Painters, \$20; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$6; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Garment Workers, \$10; Jewelry Workers, \$5; Plasterers, \$24; Coopers, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$2; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Hackmen, \$4; Sailors, \$20. Total, \$299.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; secretary's expenses to Sacramento, \$42; John I. Nolan, \$42; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$2.90; Postal Telegraph Co., \$11.30; Brown & Power, stationery, \$2.50. Total, \$187.45. Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

AN EDITORIAL—AND THE REAL JOB. By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

A few months ago the "Social Democrat" of Milwaukee had the writer "on the shelf," and it seemed to be mighty glad of the fact. Evidently, however, the judgment of this Milwaukee paper was premature. Something must have happened since that time to change the editor's mind, for, in a recent issue, he has an editorial which seems to indicate that the writer is still on the job. To be sure the job doesn't suit the editor. And his criticism is summed up in the following words: "In a feature interview in the Cincinnati 'Inquirer,' Mr. Stelzle unburdened himself of his heart-felt hope. And his heart-felt hope—what is it? Is it to shorten the hours of labor? Is it to abolish child labor? Is it to stop white slavery? Is it to end the profit system? Is it even to curb corporations? No. His express aim is to build a \$200,000 church on a \$200,000 lot in New York. 'And the Son of Man had not where to lay his head.'"

Now, under ordinary circumstances, no attention would be paid to such a slam, for they have come at the rate of at least one a week and sometimes half a dozen in a week from all classes; but the statement permits the writer to say just a word about the Labor Temple to which reference was made in the labor press about a year ago when the enterprise was started in lower New York in the most congested district in the world.

Here an opportunity was offered to set up an enterprise which should minister to all the needs of the people in the community—physical, social, mental, moral and religious—and the writer was challenged to make good on this proposition, the understanding being that if the plan worked out within two years, the property would be purchased for \$200,000 and a \$200,000 building would be erected.

This enterprise is distinctively for the benefit of working people and their families, and here Jew, Catholic, Protestant, and Agnostic come together for the discussion of the most vital problems of the day. Every problem which the editorial in the "Social Democrat" hints at has been discussed many times at the meetings in the

Labor Temple. This has been one of the most important parts of the job, and out of it has grown a brotherhood whose chief business it is to take up legislative matters having to do with the conditions of the workers.

Half of those who attend the Temple meetings are Jews, for our building is situated near the great Ghetto district of New York, and probably 50 per cent are Socialists. The latter have found that here they will get a square deal in an open forum discussion on any theme which seems worth while talking about. The big auditorium is open every night in the week. There are over thirty meetings from Sunday to Sunday, and fully 5000 persons attend them. There is a big chorus of 100 voices. There are health talks; both vocal and instrumental music, and some of the best concerts given in the city. There are fully a dozen clubs for men and women, boys and girls, with cooking classes and a penny savings bank. On every Saturday night there is a people's popular program with music and motion pictures. Indeed, there is no phase of life untouched in this people's palace. No admission charge is made for any of these features, because we do not wish to keep out any workingman who cannot afford to take his family to a good evening's entertainment. The religious discussions are particularly attractive, for the reason that every man has a right to say what he pleases, regardless of his religious affiliations.

This work has had the closest supervision of the writer for nearly a year. Not only is it true that not a cent of extra salary has been received by him for this work, but he has sacrificed engagements which might have brought him a large revenue, for the reason that he wished to demonstrate to the church what were the possibilities in such a locality. The plan has succeeded. Undoubtedly the property will be purchased and a Labor Temple which will be really worth while for the people in lower New York will be erected in the near future.

Now this is the whole story back of the "Social Democrat" editorial. The job has been no cinch. Any other man who can make good here is welcome to it. And after the demonstration has been completed and the building set up, we will tackle another proposition just as big.

ORPHEUM.

C. William Kolb is certainly making good at the Orpheum as a single star. He will close his engagement with next week's program. Binns, Binns and Binns, three of vaudeville's most unique comedians, will appear in "The Musical Vagabonds." Miss Alcide Capitaine, ideal gymnast, will walk across the stage head downward on a ladder suspended high in the air. Rowena Stewart and Gladys Murray will contribute a sketch entitled "Broadway Love." George Mullen and Ed Corelli, comedy gymnasts, will be a feature of the new bill. The hold overs will be Miss Hamid Alexander, The Frey Twins, and Stuart Barnes. New daylight motion pictures will be shown.

Former District Attorney Jerome in New York told a story about honesty. "There was a man," he said, "who applied for a position in a dry-goods house. His appearance wasn't prepossessing, and references were demanded. After some hesitation, he gave the name of a driver in the firm's employ. This driver, he thought, would vouch for him. A clerk sought out the driver, and asked him if the applicant was honest. "Honest?" the driver said. "Why his honesty's been proved again and again. To my certain knowledge he's been arrested nine times for stealing and every time he was acquitted."

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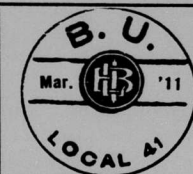
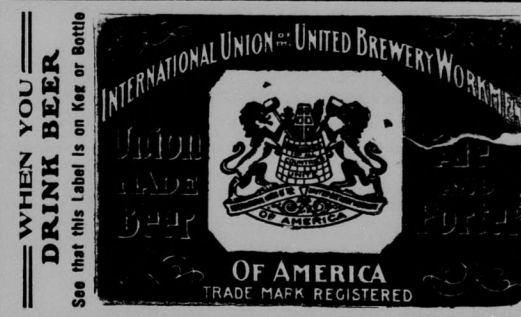
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Notes in Union Life

Among the members of this community called away during the week are Pearl B. Steward, Gustave E. Jacobson and Thomas Wiseman of the carpenters (No. 22), Alfred Gillett of the marine firemen, Herman Sukow of the bakers, John Erickson of the carpenters (No. 483), John N. Buchner of the brewers, and James Quinn of the teamsters (No. 85).

Large amounts of money are sent regularly to the Los Angeles strikers. For consistency of help in time of need, the unionists of the metropolis may surely be placed at the head of the list. The signs of disapproval among the business men of the south continue. They are justified in feeling restive under the iron hand of the little group of millionaires that rule in that section. Sooner or later the eight-hour day will come, and the sooner it comes the better for all concerned. If Otis and Huntington think they are going to keep up the long workday, they will eventually find out their mistake.

The activity among the jewelry stores in recognizing the claims of organized labor is a healthy sign. The union is increasing in numbers, and will soon rank among the best in the city.

E. H. Misner has been elected president of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

William Matheson of the stablemen is going to his old home in Australia on a vacation. He will be away several months. His fellow unionists presented him with a token of their esteem at the last meeting.

W. R. Cammack of the grocery clerks has resigned the managership of the Los Angeles co-operative grocery, and is expected back to take a position with a local firm.

Attorney Job Harriman reports that the courts are dismissing many of the cases of men charged with doing picket duty.

The action of Bakersfield merchants in running out of town a union official whom they thought they didn't like is having a bad effect. Organized labor is resenting the high-handed proceeding. A mass meeting was held the other evening. Among those who spoke were E. H. Misner and Job Harriman.

Women unionists are delighted at the action of Governor Johnson in signing the eight-hour bill. Not only are the women pleased, but the men are just as well satisfied. We have printed on page 8 the opinion rendered by the chief executive of the State of California. It shows that we have in office a man who is worthy the place.

The sailors have voted to send \$8000 to their comrades on the Great Lakes, the first installment of a \$25,000 contribution. This is cheerful giving. It is also insurance of the right sort.

The printing pressmen have nominated officers. There is opposition for the positions of delegates to the convention at Hale Springs, Tenn.

Andrew Furuseth, John I. Nolan and other labor representatives stayed up all night with the California Senators while they were waiting for Senator J. J. Cassidy to return to his desk. The Anti-Injunction Bill was at stake, and the faithful felt that they should remain to look after its interests.

George McNulty has been elected business representative of the longshoremen in the place of John Kean, now Deputy Labor Commissioner.

The unions of the Building Trades Council are very much dissatisfied with the prospect ahead when the pay-as-you-enter cars are in fashion. Parcels will not be permitted, and that will prevent mechanics moving their tools from one job to another.

The steam laundry workers have voted unanimously to buy \$5000 worth of bonds for the new Labor Temple.

A VETERAN'S LAST FIGHT. From the "Portland Labor Press."

H. M. Burnet, an old and tried labor leader in San Francisco, is giving an account of things in the progress of organized labor in that city under the head of "Thirty Years in the Labor Movement," published in the "Labor Clarion." In a recent issue he tells of the formation of the Union Labor Party in San Francisco in 1901 as an outgrowth of the great labor strikes there at that time, involving the machinists and iron trades, waterfront cooks, waiters, teamsters and building trades.

Of course a printer had to mixed up in the matter. Burnet went to Alfred Cridge, the veteran associate editor of the San Francisco "Star," and together they got up the first platform and Cridge set up and had printed the full literature. Burnet does not say so, but the main object of Cridge was to secure proportional representation in the governing body of the city, after which his interests centered on direct legislation by the people, municipal ownership of public utilities, single tax, and any other form of justice, common sense and real democracy that might be secured directly or indirectly.

The Union Labor Party was born amid an industrial storm and uproar. It took from the first. That it was driven from the chosen course and afterward followed false friends does not detract from the efforts put forth. It has accomplished a great good. Taught organized labor to use the ballot, and bids fair to yet enable the people of San Francisco to secure the rights and liberties of which Burnet and Cridge dreamed.

Events proved that it was the last fight of Alfred Cridge. He wore himself out in the series of conventions that followed, and never recovered his strength. The following year he passed away, after seeing the apparent triumph of the Union Labor Party in municipal affairs. From his early youth engaged in the Abolition cause until seventy-seven years weighed him down, Alfred Cridge worked and fought with anybody, and in any army that promised better things for mankind.

It is well that organized labor does not allow its many self-sacrificing workers to remain forgotten, and the tributes paid ten years afterward to Alfred Cridge of San Francisco for his untiring devotion to the cause of the people are better to those who knew and loved him than any estate which his abilities could have amassed had he had time to secure wealth.

Witty Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis was outwitted by another compatriot a few days ago with a joke so good that it cost his grace a new hat. An Irish laborer was placing wood-block paving at a crossing in front of the Mercantile Trust Company's bank, in which the archbishop keeps his account. The boss of the gang was an Italian. The prelate, who dearly loves his joke, bantered the son of Erin. "Well, my good man," said he, "how do you like having an Italian boss?" "Faith, your grace," retorted the man with the wood blocks, "an' how do you like havin' one yourself?" No one was more delighted than the archbishop, who went in person to the nearest hat store, where he fitted the muddy Irishman with the finest hat he had ever worn.

The Keegan child-labor bill was passed by the Indiana House of Representatives on February 13th without debate by a vote of seventy to twenty-two. The bill provides that children under fourteen years of age shall not be employed except at farm or domestic work. Those under sixteen years of age shall not be required to work more than eight hours a day and never at night, boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen shall not be employed at any hazardous or hurtful occupation. Forty-eight hours a week is given as the limit for those under sixteen.

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Men and Measures

Carl Browne isn't very sure whether this Legislature is really "progressive." He has always received a fixed sum for work performed—bas reliefs for decorating, sketches and articles in his "Labor Knight," and so forth. The legislators cut down the minimum heretofore allowed, and finally rejected payment altogether. Mr. Browne is exhibiting in Sacramento a model aeroplane, which the Sacramento "Union" states "is totally unlike anything ever before seen in air or on land." A patent has been applied for. Mr. Browne contemplates a flight at St. Helena on July 4th next.

Henry George, Jr., addressed the employees of the Seattle post office and others interested in the labor problem on the afternoon of March 15th. The speaker told of his European trip and the opportunities it gave to study the parcels post systems and the postal savings banks. Single tax was also one of his themes. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Council.

There was a lively row at the meeting of the central body of Philadelphia on March 12th, over a resolution denouncing the National Civic Federation. It was defeated by a vote of 66 to 50. The name of John Mitchell was freely used by the orators.

The Southern Pacific employees at Sacramento in the railroad shops are working only eight hours a day for five days each week, owing to a lull in business. This means, of course, a corresponding reduction in pay.

Ed Rosenberg is writing an article for the next issue of the Portland "Labor Press" on the alleged "gentleman's agreement" and the Asiatic problem in its relation to the west.

There is a story going the rounds of the labor papers to the effect that William Scaife is going to resign from the editorship of the "United Mine Workers' Journal," and that John Mitchell will be his successor. What truth there is in the report remains to be seen.

The union machinists of the land are proud of the victory gained by their comrades on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. An eight-hour day has been secured, accompanied by an increase of 10 per cent in wages. This is the first big transportation company to agree to the shorter workday. Three years ago the management gave notice to its employees that the nine-hour system would have to be lengthened one hour. A long strike ensued. The president stated that the railroad lost \$1,687,000 as a result. This good news of the past few days will have the effect of encouraging the machinists and other iron trades men in the north and south who are struggling for that which has been obtained on the Denver & Rio Grande. Congratulations are heartily tendered.

A motion to pass the "Oregon plan" bill for election of United States Senators over the veto of Governor Carroll, made in the lower house of the Iowa Legislature on March 9th, was defeated, although it fell only 3 votes short of the necessary two-thirds. The affirmative vote was 69 and the negative 37, but 72 affirmative votes were necessary.

The "Union Leader" of Toledo, Ohio, celebrated its fifth anniversary on March 3d by printing eight pages, in lieu of the customary four. Editor James P. Egan announces that the larger number of pages will be continued. He has the "Labor Clarion's" best wishes for "many happy returns of the day."

The Oregon plan for the election of United States Senators by popular vote was adopted by the lower house of the Iowa Legislature on February 7th, by a vote of 82 to 18. In the Senate on February 14th, the Oregon plan was adopted by 31 to 16.

CARDINAL GIBBONS INDORSES DAY.

Cardinal Gibbons, the highest authority of the Roman Catholic Church in America, has expressed his approval of Tuberculosis Day, which is to be observed by the churches of the United States on or about April 30th, and of the general organized anti-tuberculosis campaign, according to a report of an interview made public yesterday by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The interview was granted by his eminence to H. Wirt Steele, executive secretary of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis and Dr. Charles O'Donovan, one of the leading physicians of Baltimore. Mr. Steele and Dr. O'Donovan explained to the Cardinal the object of Tuberculosis Day, namely, that it was an effort to secure a simultaneous and systematic presentation of the educational side of the tuberculosis campaign in all of the churches of the United States on April 30th, or on some other day in the week preceding or the week following that date. The Cardinal expressed his entire sympathy with the plan of the Tuberculosis Day movement, and indorsed the program both of the Maryland Association and of the National Association.

Following the interview, Cardinal Gibbons also sent a letter to Mr. Steele in which he expressed formally his approval of the anti-tuberculosis campaign as conducted in the United States at the present time. The letter is as follows:

"Baltimore, February 23, 1911.

"My Dear Mr. Steele:

"I have read with keen interest the pamphlets you sent me, which tell of the triumphs already achieved in the warfare against tuberculosis.

"My wonder has been aroused by the simplicity of the arms used in this warfare—namely—rational living and cleanliness—which are within the reach of all.

"I shall follow with special interest all your efforts in this splendid propaganda against the terrible disease, and hope the results of your labor will be commensurate with the zeal, the energy, and self-sacrifice which you and your fellow workers are devoting to the work.

"I can remember well the ravages made by yellow fever in days gone by, but rejoice to see that the medical fraternity has conquered it.

"I trust that you will be equally successful against tuberculosis.

"With best wishes, I am

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) J. CARD. GIBBONS."

The National Association has prepared an outline for a tuberculosis lecture or sermon especially adapted for clergymen who will speak on Tuberculosis Day, and also other literature which will be sent to any clergyman applying for it at the office of the National Association, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, or at the headquarters of any State or local association in the United States.

At a Highland gathering one Donald McLean had entered for a number of events. The first of these was the quarter-mile. Donald certainly didn't distinguish himself in the quarter-mile. Of eight runners he was last. "Donald, Donald," cried a partisan, "why did ye no run faster?" Donald sneered. "Run faster!" he said, contemptuously. "And me reservin' myself for the bagpipe competition!"

At the meeting of the Vallejo Machinists' Union next week the members will discuss setting aside the sum of \$500 to purchase stock for the proposed Labor Temple in that city. It is stated by the committee from the Labor Council that with a \$1000 addition to the sum already on hand they could purchase a centrally-located lot, and they would also be in a position to commence building.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD ORGANIZE.

"It is only by the most intelligent understanding of the gigantic machine of which woman is such an important part, and the sanest handling of a most difficult situation, that she will be able to save herself from being crushed in this great twentieth century scheme that takes so little account of the individual. That the salvation of the woman worker lies within herself we firmly believe—that she will refuse to see this—will fail to respond when the way is pointed out—we do not believe."—Women's Trade Union League.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, March 21st, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

J. D. Ward was reinstated to membership.

Transfers of M. H. Childress, Local No. 462, H. D. Crouse, Local No. 422, E. A. Ott, Local No. 267, were annulled for non-payment of initiation fee.

Price for Riding Academy, one or more nights per week, two hours' playing, \$3 per man; regular leader; substitute, \$4 per session.

Members having anything to submit to the committee on by-laws will please leave the same in the office of the secretary at once, as the committee wishes to have everything in shape for the next regular meeting of the union.

Permission was given members to play concert with Zech's Orchestra at regular union rates.

Bert Sheridan, Local No. 135, is reported playing this week at the Orpheum Theatre. B. Vandenberg, No. 310, J. P. Dwyer, No. 9, M. Weber, conditional, A. Goebert, No. 10, G. E. Thomas, No. 310, A. H. Messenger, No. 9, A. N. Blodeck, No. 310, W. J. Clark, No. 9, J. Resegno, No. 310, C. M. Uliერი, No. 310, Otto Newman, No. 10, Gertrude French, No. 308, E. O. Parks, No. 8, all members of the Merry Widow Company, are reported playing at the Savoy.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent on March 31, 1911. There are two death assessments of 25 cents each, levied on account of the deaths of J. E. Spink and E. Magnus. Dues, \$1.50; death assessments, 50 cents; strike assessments, January 1st to April 1st, \$3.25.

We are pleased to see L. Nicholson at headquarters again after being confined to his bed for several weeks with a very severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

There is a new member in the family of Mr. Geo. Kalthoff; a baby girl was born on March 12th.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of the union on Monday, March 27th, at 2 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of deciding upon a new cap. The matter was referred to a committee some time ago. The committee will have samples of ornaments for the inspection of members at this meeting.

PRAISE FOR THE MUSICIANS.

By Walter Anthony,
In the San Francisco "Call."

The Musicians' Union, Local No. 6 has placed itself on creditable record with relation to the organization of a symphony orchestra. * * *

The following resolutions, passed by the Musicians' Union at a recent meeting, will thus meet with the hearty indorsement of those who desire to see a local orchestra under the best direction obtainable, leading the symphonic way.

That San Francisco supports instrumentalists of all kinds capable of performing symphony music cannot be doubted. Travelers from the east tell us that nowhere is the standard of cafe and theatre music as high as it is in San Francisco.

To set aside sixty local instrumentalists for the purposes of symphony playing would be a wise undertaking, and the money to support such a body should not be difficult of securing.

These are the resolutions referred to:

"Whereas, There has been much discussion of late concerning the organization of a permanent symphony orchestra in San Francisco; and

"Whereas, The suggestion has been made that the artists composing such organization should be procured abroad; and

"Whereas, Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., numbers on its roll instrumentalists

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competent and in numbers strong enough to supply a symphony orchestra capable of rendering the music of the masters in an artistic manner second to no city in the United States; and

"Whereas, A great injustice would be done to local enterprise and San Francisco musicians in the suggested action of needlessly importing instrumentalists when as good or better are to be had in San Francisco; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the M. M. P. U., Local No. 6, A. F. of M., urges the selection of local musicians in the formation of a permanent symphony orchestra and pledges itself to support such an organization; and be it further

"Resolved, That, should instruments in kind and number be required from abroad to properly interpret the modern scores of complicated instrumentation, the Musicians' Union, being in better position to secure the best players, pledges itself to work in every way for the betterment of the orchestra and to secure the most competent artists to fill such positions, and in this and in all other ways to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent symphony orchestra which will reflect credit on this organization and upon this community."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Thomas J. Carroll died in Oakland on March 21st. He was born in Providence, R. I., fifty-eight years ago. During recent years the deceased followed the real estate business, but was on No. 21's exempt roll. "Tom" Carroll was formerly a member of the "Bulletin" chapel, and his short figure and good-natured face will be sorely missed by his old-time friends. The funeral services were held in Oakland yesterday, interment taking place at Hayward.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday, March 26th, at 316 Fourteenth street. One o'clock is the hour of commencement. There are several matters of more than ordinary interest to be considered. The executive committee will report back the changes in the election laws. After initiation there will be read to the meeting for action a proposition that affects every book and job man in the city. A large attendance is expected.

J. W. Kelley, formerly recording secretary of the local Cigar Makers' Union, is to roll the official weed for the coming I. T. U. convention. The cigar will be called El Practimo. It will be remembered by the delegates and visitors as an excellent sample of that fragrance we sometimes read about.

The death of Andrew Little, the type founder, removes a link that binds the old regime with the new. He was eighty-five years of age when he died in New York City last Saturday, and was formerly a member of the firm of Farmer, Little & Company.

Robert Lee, one of the oldest and best-known printers in California, died suddenly in Woodland on the evening of March 14th. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and had lived in Yolo County for over twenty years. He was a staunch unionist and prominent in Odd-Fellow circles. Mr. Lee was at one time part owner of the Yolo County "Democrat," and later published the Woodland "Reporter." After that he was foreman of the "Mail" composing rooms.

F. J. McCarthy deposited a card from Savannah, Ga., during the week. He left San Francisco early in 1897 for a trip around the country, and is convinced that the city that won the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the best yet.

The firm of Ross & Thirlwell has taken over the plant of the late M. L. Stern. C. H. Ross was painfully burned a few days ago. He was wearing a celluloid eye shade, which exploded when it came too near a lighted match.

Secretary-Treasurer Michelson states that 287 members failed to sign the I. T. U. membership blanks, as required by international law. In order that these registration certificates may be complete, it is absolutely necessary that those filling them out sign on the line left for that purpose. The delinquent blanks reached headquarters either through the mail, or were delivered by chairmen of chapels. Those members who have omitted to complete their typographical history in this respect, are urged to call at 787 Market street, as it is time the documents were on their way to Indianapolis. Chairmen of chapels and representatives of the union in the different offices are asked to comply with the request to furnish information concerning union and non-union men and women working in their respective offices, also the number of apprentices. Blanks were sent around several weeks ago.

From the following names will the next funeral delegation be selected: H. Hurst, C. H. Jensen, A. R. Jephson, W. A. Johns, James Johnson, P. T. Johnson, Philip Johnson, J. C. Jones, L. F. Jones. Mrs. M. A. Jordan, Chas. W. Jacobs, H. G. Jennings, Robt. Kalmuk, John Kane, A. W. Keady, D. J. Keefe, J. A. Keefe, Wm. M. Keirns, J. W. Kelly, J. T. Kelsey, R. O. Kennard, R. B. Kennedy, J. H. Kenney, H. J. Keppler, Miss L. P. Kern and D. J. Keser.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and tireless in her work for the support of the garment workers during the strike, asserts that the end has come to the sweatshop industry in Chicago, whether in the factory, contract shop or home, as far as the clothing industry was concerned. Nine charters have been issued, and 28,000 garment workers have been enrolled in the organization since the strike. Mrs. Robins said that the uprising and demand for organization among workers of so many different nationalities has proven their innate desire for solidarity, and that the clothing bosses of Chicago would not be in haste to again openly fight the union.

Miss Rogstad, the first woman to represent a constituency in the Sweden Storthing, made her maiden speech before that body last Friday. She is a school teacher and represents one of the Christiana seats made vacant by the resignation of General Brattlie, president of the Storthing. She predicted that the movement for political enfranchisement of women was bound to succeed and result in many reforms.

Mrs. Rebecca Spring of Los Angeles, California, recently died at the age of ninety-nine years. It is said she was the oldest suffragist in this State.

Miss Ethel Boynton is the cashier of the Bay-side National Bank in Long Island, and is the only woman cashier in the State of New York.

Now that both branches of the California Legislature have voted by overwhelming majorities in favor of submitting the constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women, the women are preparing to make an active educational campaign. Ordinarily, constitutional amendments are not voted upon for two years, or until the next general election after the adjournment of the Legislature. This year, however, there is talk of calling a special election to pass upon amendments. If this is done, the election will probably be set for September next. This will allow only seven months, instead of two years, in which to carry on the campaign.

The women of the California Landmark League are doing most excellent work for the preservation and restoration of those historical landmarks, the California Missions. They are arousing a very general interest for the purpose of purchasing and restoring these Missions and presenting them to the State.

"A DREAM."
By Leo Tolstoy.

Part III.

The slaveowners of our day not only do not admit that their position is criminal, and do not try to escape from it, but are quite sure that property in land is a necessary institution, essential to the social order, and that the wretched condition of the working classes—which they cannot help noticing—results from most varied causes, but certainly not from the recognition of some people's right to own land as private property.

This opinion of landowning, and of the causes of the wretched condition of the laborers, is so well established in all the leading countries of the Christian world, France, England, Germany, America, etc., that with very rare exceptions it never occurs to their public men to look in the right place for the cause of the wretched condition of the workers.

That is so in Europe and America; but one would have expected that for us Russians, with our hundred-million peasant population who deny the principle of private ownership in land, and with our enormous tracts of land, and with the almost religious desire of our people for agricultural life, an answer very different from the general European answer to questions as to the causes of the distress among the workers, and as to the means of bettering their position, would naturally present itself.

One would think that we Russians might understand that if we really are concerned about,

and desire to improve, the position of the people and to free them from the aggravating and demoralizing fetters with which they are bound, the means to do this is indicated both by common sense and by the voice of the people, and is simply—the abolition of private property in land, that is to say, the abolition of land-slavery.

But strange to relate, in Russian society, occupied with questions of the improvement of the condition of the working classes, there is no suggestion of this one, natural, simple and self-evident means of improving their condition. We Russians, though our peasants' outlook on the land question is probably centuries ahead of the rest of Europe, can devise nothing better for the improvement of our people's condition than to establish among ourselves, on the European model, doumas, councils, ministries, courts, zemstvos, universities, extension lectures, academies, elementary schools, fleets, submarines, airships, and many other of the queerest things quite foreign to and unnecessary for the people, and do we not do the one thing that is demanded by religion, morality and common sense, as well as by the whole of the peasantry.

Nor is this all. While arranging the fate of our people, who do not and never did acknowledge land-ownership, we, imitating Europe, try in all sorts of cunning ways, and by deception, bribery, and even force, to accustom them to the idea of property in land; that is to say, we try to deprave them and to destroy their consciousness of the truth they have held for ages, and which sooner or later will certainly be acknowl-

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edged by the whole human race; the truth that all who live on the earth cannot but have an equal right to its use.

These efforts to inoculate the people with the idea of landed property that is foreign to them, are unceasingly made, with great perseverance and zeal by the government, and consciously or for the most part unconsciously, from an instinct of self-preservation, by all the slaveholders of our time. And the slaveholders of our time are not the landowners alone, but are those who, as a result of the people being deprived of the land, enjoy power over them.

Most strenuous efforts are made to deprave the people, but, thank God! it may be safely said that till now all those efforts have only had an effect on the smallest and worst part of Russia's peasant population. The many millioned majority of Russian workmen who hold but little land and live—not the depraved, parasitic life of the slaveowners, but their own reasonable, hard-working lives—do not yield to those efforts, because for them the solution of the land question is not one of personal advantage, as it is regarded by all the different slaveowners of today. For the enormous majority of peasants, the solution of that problem is not arrived at by mutually contradictory economic theories that spring up today and tomorrow are forgotten, but is found in the one truth, which is realized by them and always has been and is realized by all reasonable men the world over—the truth that all men are brothers, and have therefore all an equal right to all the blessings of the world, and among the rest, to the most necessary of all rights, namely, the equal rights of all to the use of the land.

Living in this truth, an enormous majority of the peasants attach no importance to all the wretched measures adopted by the government about this or that alteration of the laws of land-ownership, for they know that there is only one solution to the land question: the total abolition of private property in land, and of land-slavery. And knowing this, they quietly await their day, which sooner or later must come.

A REQUEST FROM LOS ANGELES.

"To all Affiliated Unions of the Central Labor Council. Greeting: You are hereby notified that at the last regular meeting of the Central Labor Council, held on Friday night, March 10, 1911, the firm of Bishop and Company was placed upon the unfair list of the above-named body.

"This unfair firm locked out a number of its employees because they joined the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America. No increase in wages was asked; no decrease in hours was asked; no demands of any kind were made by the union upon Bishop and Company.

"An attempt upon the part of the Labor Council to adjust the matter met with refusal by Bishop and Company.

"You are therefore requested to refuse to patronize any of the products of the Bishop Cracker and Candy Company, until such time as this unfair firm sees the error of its ways and recognizes the right of the worker to organize.

"Give this matter as much publicity as possible.

"L. W. BUTLER, Secretary."

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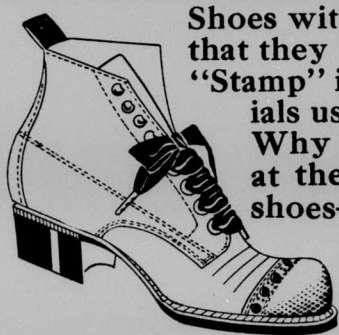
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